THE ADVERTISER.

FISHER & HACKER Publishers.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1862.

OUR FLAG.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves!

Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall
When its stars shall be trailed on the ground.

New Orleans Taken.

In another column will be found a statement that New Orleans has been taken by the Federals. It was based on a mere Telegraphic Rumor. Since that was put in type we have seen the St. Louis papers of the 30th, which confirm the report previously received. No particulars are given.

The Fluctuation of Public Opinion—Heroes among our Military Generals.

The public are very prone to lionize every General who gains a single victory or meets with any success. They immediately make up their minds that he is perfectly master of all military science; they place as much confidence in him as if he was "the hero of a hundred battles." But when he loses a battle, or meets with any reverse the public then suddenly change their opinion. They may be entirely ignorant of the circumstances that surround their General, but they do not stop to enquire into cause or effect, but are clamerous for his removal.

When this war commenced Major Anderson was the hero. He soon, however, was abandoned for a host of others; Wool, Harney, McDowell, Patterson, it was predicted by their respective admirers, would be the champion of the war; but circumstances not being favorable for them to develope their military talent they were soon almost forgotten. Then we were captivated by the proclamations and letters of Butler, he was going to drive affairs to a speedy termination. He "would be the next President." Then, after the brilliant success of McClellen in a few small battles in Western Virginia, all looked to him as the "greatest military genius of the age." He was promoted to the position of Commander-in-Chief, with the consent of the entire North; but after his head-quarters were moved to Washington, on account of his apparent tardiness he sank very much in the estimation of a portion of the public. When Fremont was appointed to the department of the Missouri, great things were predicted. The "Great Pathfinder had the energy, the experience, and the indomitable will," that would soon clear Missouri of every rebel flag. But after a campaign of a few weeks, the claimor against him by a portion of community was so great, that he was removed.—Whether he possessed any military talent or not he never had much opportunity to demonstrate. His proclamation of Martial Law in Missouri, and his efforts in raising the army of the West were pointed to by his friends as evidence that he would accomplish great things. But these alone would be no proof that he is capable of successfully leading a large army through an active campaign. Since the investigation at Washington of his campaign, the President has seen fit to give him the command of another department. After the advance of the armies of Buell and Grant through Kentucky and Tennessee, and the victories of Ft. Henry and Donelson, the praise of these Generals eclipsed that of all their cotemporaries. But since the surprise of the Federals at Pittsburg Landing, the cry is raised that something is wrong! Either Grant or Buell were to blame! That "Buell was always tardy;" that "he has always been one day to late," &c., &c. The truth is those who know nothing of military science, and who are entirely away from the scene of action, are not qualified to judge the merits of military men, and military movements; one victory, or even five victories, do not positively prove that the commanding general is a great military man; nor does a defeat prove the General's want of capacity. It is true that success is the most reliable criterion to judge of a man's merit; but it should be after a sufficient trial. Success or failure in one or two instances may be the result of accident, or of fortuitous circumstances.

The News.

On Tuesday evening a dispatch passed over the telegraph line, stating that New Orleans was taken. The papers that came to-day partially confirm it. This was a rumor among the rebels in Va.—The latest reliable information we have from there was that our vessels were in front of the city.

From Pittsburg Landing, the report is that Beauregaurd has withdrawn a considerable portion of force from the defence of Memphis. Our army is steadily advancing toward Corinth. Skirmishing takes place almost every day.

Gen. Fremont's head-quarters is now in Wheeling; it is supposed he will soon take the field.

The rebels of Memplis are preparing to evacuate. They have no confidence in Pillow. They propose to scatter into the interior and carry on a guerrilla war. Skirminishing is constantly going on.

A special to the Chicago *Times* says that General Mitchell's division has arrived at Tuscumbia, Alabama, and now has possession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston raidroad.

Large Federal reinforcements arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 22d instant.

A letter from Fort Wright says Gen. Pope's division has been ordered to reinforce General Halleck. The whole force left the fort for up the river on the 18th.

A dispatch dated at San Francisco on the 10th instant says that Col. Caleton, with about three thousand California volunteers and a battery, have left the southeastern border of that State on a secret expedition—some say for Arizona and New Mexico, and others for Salt Lake.

The confederate military authorities of the department of New Orleans have issued a series of proclamations, in which they decree that there shall no longer be any exemptions from military duty, except in the case of minors and persons physically disabled; that masters of steamboats are inhibited from taking white men as deck hands, and are to discharge such as are so employed; regulating the price of beef, flour, bread, &c.; and declaring all money collections or processes ejecting families of soldiers from houses occupied by them suspended until further orders.

Five new Bridadier Generals are mentioned as having been confirmed by the Senate, namely: Captain John Gibbon, Fourth Artillery; Col. George N. Bayard, First Artillery; Col. Geo. S. Green, Abraham Baird, and Catherimus B. Buckingham, of Ohio.

The resolution of the Maryland Legislature appropriating seven thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the soldiers killed and wounded in the 19th of April riot was read in the Massacuhsetts Legislature on Wednesday, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was received with hearty applause.

Reports from Commodore Foote's fleet to the 22d instant state that the firing had been discontinued for the two preceeding days. It is also reported that the rebels have fourteen gunboats, of which seven are off Fort Walker, including the famous Manassas ram, which arrived up on Sunday. Hollins was also there, having come up on the McRea.

Accounts from Pittsburg Landing to the 22d instant state that the gunboat Tyler, while reconnoitering up the Tennessee river, captured the rebel steamer J. Robb near the mouth of Crane Creek, one of the boats which eluded our first expedition up this river after the fall of Fort Henry. Her name has been changed to Lady Tyler.

A Good Joke on John Brown.

From an editorial in the St. Louis *Republican* we learn that "Gen. Halleck has put a quietus" upon the arming of the loyal Indians. "through his subordinate and appointee, the commander of the District of Kansas," Gen. Sturgis.

The *Republican* publishes the order of Gen. Sturgis forbidding the mustering of the Indians into the service. In the *Republican's* comments it names the commissioned officers of the brigade, commencing with Col. R. W. FURNAS, and Lt. Col. WATTLES, and says. "They are well known throughout Kansas, and the *majority of them, if we are not mistaken, are of the ultra radical John Brown Abolitition school.*" That Mr. Furnas is an Abolitionist of the John Brown, or any other school, will be news to him. We have not time to make any comments this week.

We regret to see the ill-feeling that is growing up between the military officers in Kansas. The criminations and re-criminations—charging each other with abolitionism and pro-slaveryism, can do no possible good. Messrs. Furnas and Wattles left their homes in Nebraska, with Commissions from the Secrotary of Wsr, not knowing who were the other regimental officers, or that there would be any opposition to the formation of the brigade from any quarter whatsoever.

DEPARTED.—Our well known and esteemed citizen, Dr. A. S. HOLLADAY, took his departure from Leavenworth, on the 28th ult., as Acting Surgeon on Gen. Craig's staff, which is to be stationed at the South Pass. The Dr. has many warm friends in this city and vicinity, and we wish him all manner of success in this new field of operations.

Death of Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith.

Major General C. F. Smith died at Savannah on the 25th ult., of dysentary. He was taken sick soon after the occupation of our forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until within the past week. His family have been notified, and are on their way to Savannah.

FREIGHTING.—Mr. J. G. MEVIN, and others, are busily preparing to freight flour and produce to the mines. Many farmers are also deserting their farms for the same purpose.

WAR NEWS.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, April 27.

Gen. C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., after a long and painful sicknes. His disease was typhoid fever. His loss is much regretted at this time. He was beloved by all his soldiers. His body passed here to-day on the steamer McClellan for St. Louis.

The roads at Pittsburg are drying up very fast, and great activity is being used in pushing forward our forces. General Halleck is loosing no time, and the distance between our advance force and Corinth is getting quite short. The weather there for the last three days has been all that could be wished for to advance our army interests.

From the Tennessee River.

CAIRO, Friday, April 25.

Passengers who left Pittsburg yesterday on the Meteor and Choctaw, reached here this noon, and report our whole army moving upon the rebels. Sharp skirmishing had begun, and it was thought a general engagement was imminent.—These boats were fired into forty miles below Pittsburg by scattering rebel infantry, concealed along the west bank of the river; they sustained no injury.—The McGill and Emma left Pittsburg a few hours after the former. Boats arrived here this evening, and confirmed the reported advance of our army.

General Pope's forces was landed seven miles above Pittsburg, and immediately marched several miles back into the country, where, at last accounts, they occupied a ridge leading to Corinth.—Though part of our army remains at Pittsburg, our officers were confident of victory. It is thought the fight would commence to-day.

The Empress, Belle Memphis, Aleck Scott, Walsh, Denmark, Arago, Key West, Meteor, and Chickasaw left here to-day from St. Louis.

The January is coming down the Tennessee, towing the Die Vernon, whose boilers are burned out.

The river here is on a stand.

Skirmish in Virginia.

CAMP, SPARTA, Va. April 25.

Several diserters and refugees corroborate previous reports that Jackson, after flying from our advancing column on Friday last, pushed forward to a point one mile north of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magaugheystown, on the south fork of the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge, and running thence to Gordonsville. Jackson's wagon train had been pushed towards Shonton, but hearing that town was in possession of the Union troops, he retreated at an early hour Saturday morning. Jackson, with his whole force and train, toon Gordonsville pike, and at last accounts had reached Magaugheystown.

On Saturday night a squadron of First Vermont Cavalry, while out on a scouting expedition on the Survey road, beyond Wassamitton mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt. A lieutenant had his horse killed.

Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect on the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and surrounding counties; large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is said hundreds of them are now in tho mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. Banks. One who came in yesterday reported he found a barn some miles hence, where were concealed some sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come in town today.

A portion of "Ashby's" are scouting both sides of the mountains, near Harrisonburg, watching our movements, and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, is believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be. The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lieutenant Bachelor's Provost Marshal Department, and examined by Colonel Clark, of Gen. Bank's staff.

Dr. Baxter, late assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin Third, has been appointed Medical Purveyor of this Department and is temporarily stationed at Strasnburg.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the rebel hospitals are models of comfort and convenience.

A Union hostage who escaped from Jackson, Saturday morning, reports his force at the time six miles east of Harrisonburb, which place he left in a perfect panic.

The Union hastages takek by Jackson from Winchester and the valley, many of whom were sixty years old and upwards, were barborously compelled to march on foot behind the trains, up hills and thro' muddy creeks, in some cases falling down through sheer exhaustion. The act has caused great indignation and loud cries are made for retaliation upon prominet secessionists hereabouts.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

The Fall of Fort Pulaski.

SAVANAH, April 12.

The telegraph has informed you of the surrender of Fort Pulaski, and the consequent state of excitement you can well imagine. The evening of Friday passed in suspense, but no fear was felt that the gallantry of the garrison caused the silence of the enemy's guns, which had not been heard since 2 P. M. yesterday.

I cannot devote much time to the bombardment, as little is known about it here. There is no question that the fire to which the fort was subjected was intensely severe.

I can give you but a faint idea of the consternation the capture produced.—the abandonment of the design by the enemy to bring in gun boats from Wall's Cut, the confidence of the citizens became more assured, and the wisest hoped that the fort, which thereupon became the key and safety of Savannah, would be enabled to detain the enemy for an indefinite time.

The blow has been sudden, and totally unlooked for, and equally unprovided for. The enemy will not wait long to attack the batteries about Ft. Jackson. Their heavy ships have entered the river above Pulaski, as high as Venus Point, only seven miles below, and are in plain view of the defenses of the city of Savannah. How long they will be able to withstand an attack, let Pulaski be your teacher. We will be driven from them as surely as we now accept the fact of the loss of Pulaski.

The city has been in intense excitement between the bold and rapid advances of the Federals and the terribly unnerving taps upon the shoulder which the Brown satelites, under General H. R. Jackson, without form of law or authority, inflict. Our citizens—the few who remain—eave been arrested on the street, dragged to camp, shown a tent, and informed that there their habitation should be. And this has been done by a parcel of beardless boys, who have been mustered into the State service.

Cotton has been removed, such as remained in store here, to the railroad.

Ordnance stores and every variety of equipment has been thrown out and carted to the same receptacle for Government goods. Schooners have been seized, and some already filled with earth are ready to be sunk below, in common with the hulls of Com. Tatnall's fleet, which will never more venture beyond Savannah river. The Fingal, which now lies near Fort Jackson, is also to be sunk, and the gunboats will, if the enemy sooner advances, be given to the devouring flames.

Women are leaving, and property of all kinds is being sent off, and will soon line the Central road from Savannah to Macon, rendering every log house a palace, if rosewood and satin damask can do it.

A large amount of stores fell with the fort—provisions for at least three months, ammunition, shot and shell; of one hundred and thirty rounds for each gun on the post, not one-fourth had been expended. *Our great Napoleon is still asleep.*

Rumored Capture of New Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—*To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* A black fugitive, just from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterterday, containing the following:

"MOBILE, April 23.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson yesterday at 4 o'clock A. M. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless.—Martial Law was put in full force, and business suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, except those necessary to transport corn and ammunition, were destroyed. At 1 o'clock to-day, the operator at New Orleans bade good bye, saying the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last known. We will send particulars as soon as received."

The negro bringing this reports that the rebels have two iron clad steamers nearly completed, and believen the Marrimac would be out to-morrow.

J. E. WOOL.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T RAPPAHANNOC, April 27th, 1862.

To E. M. Stanton. Secretary of War: I was told that the Richmond *Examiner* of the 26th has been received at Fredericksburg, announcing that New Orleans had been taken. A great destruction of property, cotton and steamboats took place. Enough steamboats were saved to take away their ammunition. There was great consternation among the inhabitans.

FORT MONROE, April 26.—*Harper's Weekly*, on arrival here to-day, was seized on account of objectionable editorials and maps of the vicinity of Yorktown. All the yards and lower masts of the Galena have been removed, nothing is seen above deck but the smake stack.

About ten o'clock to day the enemy opened a fresh fire on our men near York riveo, without doing any damage. One of our gunboats shelled the rebel work in the rear of Yorktown about an hour. The enemy responded without harm.

A Word from Gen. Mitchel.

The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following telegraphic dispatch from the gallant Gen. Mitchell, addressed by him to a friend and relative:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HUNTSVILEE, April 15.

The enemy have burnt bridges to stop my advance upon Chattanooga, and have used the same brilliant strategy to hold my column back from Corinth. But for this we should this day have entered Tuscumbia and Florence. We have penetrated a magnificent cotton region, have taken and now hold and run more than one hundred miles of railway, well stocked with machinery and in fine condition. I have abandoned the idea of ever coming nearer to an enemy than long cannon range. This is the third State through which I have hunted him without success.

O. M. MITCHELL, Brig. Gen.

From Fortress Monroe.

FONTRESS MONROE. April 27.—A boat containing four black men and one white man arrived here this morning from Portsmouth. They report the Merrimac will come out soon.

A dispatch in yesterday's Richmond papers received by a flag of truce, dated Mobile, Friday, says the union gunboats passed Fort Jackson and Saint Phillip at four o'clock on Thursday morning and at one o'clock the same afternoon were before New Orleans. A rumor was current in Norfolk last night that New Orleans had surrendered.

There are but few troops at Norfolk or in the vicinity.

It was rumored that Com. Tatnall had been removed from the command of the Merrimac.

It is stated by contrabands that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and they have great fears of an attack by General Burnside—nearly all the troops have gone to South Mills to repeal any advance he might make.—Contrabands state that the new prow on the Merrimac is twelve feet long and steel pointed. Many citizens of Norfolk are leaving. The fall of New Orleans is conceded by every one.

There has been another fight in New Mexico.

From Gen. Bank's Column.

HARRISONBURG, VA., April 27.—Yesterday afternoon the Pickets of Colonel Donnelly's brigade, stationed eight miles hence, on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by a large force of Ashby's rear guard and driven back. One man was killed and three others wounded.

The reserve of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania and a section of Hampton's battery were advanced and repulsed the rebels. They retreated to a wood where several of our shells burst in their very midst, and a wagon was seen gathering up and carrying off their dead and wounded.

Owing to the bad state of the roads, Donnelly has been ordered to take up a new position near the town, until the roads get better.

The Meshes Tightening.

Cettain facts that came to our knowledge several days ago, as to the movements of the Union army in Eastern Virginia, for obvious reasons, have not been published in the *Commercial Advertiser*. The announcement, however, that Gen. McDowell's division has occupied the northern suburb of Fredericksburg removes all obligations on the score of secrecy. The public will be greatly surprised by learning that, instead of wasting his whole strength—full seventy thousand men—upon the fugitives and guerillas in the rear of the rebel army retreating from Manasses, McDowell has executed a splendid flank movement, by which he has thrown the greater part of his force from the Orange and Alexandria to the Richmond and Fredricksburg Railroad, and that he is now within sizty miles of the rebel capital, with no great force of the enemy in front, flank, or rear. This step is a turning of the tables upon themselves, while it reduces the distance to Richmond by fully one-half of that by way of Gordonsville. As to the destination of McDowell's army, we suppose the reader can possibly make it out in three guesses.

Meantime, Gen. Banks is literally chasing the insurgents down the valley of Virginia. The latest dispatches represent them as making from Harrisonburg (not Harrisburg) for Gordonsville, which is scarcely thirty-five miles distant in a direct line. If Jackson has left the valley, Gen. Banks will either proceed southwestward to Staunton, on the Central Railroad, or follow him across the Blue Ridge southeastwardly to Gordonsville. The latter movement, we judge, is more probably; but the nature of the pass across the mountains may interpose obstacles for a time.

At the present moment we have, there is reason to believe, three hundred thousand men in Eastern and Central Virginia, nearly two-thirds of whom are under Gen. McClellan. What will be done with and by these immense hosts we cannot undertake to say. But, being two to one in number of the insurgents, and no unorganized mobs, but thoroughly trained soldiers, well equipped, and eager for the fray, one may feel at ease as to the final issue. A few days will develop other arrangements, which may be safely communicated without giving aid and comfort to the foe. Should the capture of Ulm by Napoleon, of Donalson by Grant, and of Island No. 10 by Pope and Foote, be equalled by that of a rebel army in the tidewater section, some dark night, the world will probably hear of it in due time. Till then faith and patience, as heretofore, remembering that Yorktown is historic ground.

The tightening of the meshes around the insurrection, with the moral certainty of the result in case of a collision, is attended by the remarkable coincidence of the French minister taking a trip to Richmond for the good of his health, the preservation of tobacco, or some other unexplained object, which may possibly cause the prevention of bloodshed, seeing the conclusion is a foregone one. Of that the public will also learn in time.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Floods at the North.

There has been a terrible fresh in the Connecticut river, and the water on the 21st ult., had attained the height of nearly twenty-nine feet. This is within fourteen inches of the great flood of 1854, which was the highest ever recorded.—Row boats navigate some of the principal streets at Hartford, and small buildings and other property have floated away.—Considerable damage has been experienced at many points along the river.

SPRINGFIELD, (MASS.) APRIL 21.—The fresh in the Connecticut river at this point is the greatest ever known to have occurred in this vicinity. Railroad connection with the South is entirely cut off, and no cars run North only as far as Holyoke. Hampton Park, the scene of the great national horse shows, is entirely submerged, and the greater part of West Springfield is under water, it being so high on Sunday as to overflow into the first story window of many houses. The damage done to property is very large.—At eight o'clock this evening the water had fallen fifteen inches, and is still receding slowly.

The Secession Democracy.

[Forney's Correspondence with the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

Have you ever heard a secessionist talk politics who did not claim to be a Democrat? Have you ever heard a sympathizer with secession talk politics who did not boast of his Democracy? Men who have been identified with all the battles against the honored organization—buried in the grave of Douglas—and whose malignity against the old principles of that party has been exhibited under all administrations, are now seeking shelter under the name of Democracy, in order the more successfully to assist the rebels in arms against the Constitution and the laws.

Another illustration of the inhuman spirit with which the rebel generals conduct the war is furnished by the proclamation of "Col. M. Jones, commanding the army of Pensacola," issued under date of March 30. He declared that all "lounging, worthless people, white as well as colored," who are found in that vicinity after the third of April would be hung! Human life and property commands no more respect from these miscreants than from the worst savages.

The Pierce Butler Case.

What is a parole? Was not Pierce Butler set free from Fort Lafayette (*without taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, in order to save his Southern property*) *on his moral obligation, implied or otherwise*, to do nothing to interfere with the public peace or the national cause? Did not Charles Henry Fisher so understand it? Did not all who labored to get him out of the fort so understand it? It is true, he refused to take the oath, on the ground that he had done nothing to subject him to imprisonment; but his friends all pledged him to the moral obligation referred to. We do not *exactly* know how this is, but if it is not *something like* a violated parole, what it?—*Phil. Press.*

The confidence felt by all loyal men in the integrity and wisdom of President Lincoln forms one of the most marked and hopeful features of the existing political condition of our country. Even those who do not approve all his acts accord to him perfect rectitude of purpose and fervent patriotism. Compelled to grapple with more fearful difficulties, and to promptly decide more important questions, than any of his predecessors, he exhibits, in every phase of the terrible struggle through which we are passing, so much prudence, firmness, and unmistakable devotion to the interests of the nation, that every honest man feels and acknowlebges that the President always tries to do exactly right, and that his efforts are crowned with great success.

A Thrilling Romance.

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Enquirer.]

Never until we stood by the grave of the Green Mountains boys did we realize how much stranger is truth than fiction. Your readers will all recollect last summer a private was court martialed for sleeping on his post out near Chain Bridge on the Upper Potomac. He was convicted; his sentence was death; the finding was approved of by the General and the day fixed for his execution. He was a youth of more than ordinary intelligence; he did not beg for pardon, but was willing to meet his fate. The time drew near; the stern necessity of war required that an example should be made of some one; his was an aggravated case. But the case reached the ears of the President; he resolved to save him; he signed a pardon and sent it out; the day came. "Suppose," thought the President, "my pardon has not reached him." The telegraph was called into requisition; an answer did not come promptly. "Bring up my carriage," he ordered. It came, and soon the important State papers were dropped, and through the hot broiling sun and dusty roads he rode to the camp, about ten miles, and saw that the soldier was saved! He has doubtless forgotten the incident, but the soldier did not. When the Third Vermont charged upon the rifle pits, the enemy poured a volley upon them. The first man who fell, with six bullet in his body, was Wm. Scott, of Company K. His comrades caught him up, and as his life blood ebbed away, he raised to heaven, amid the din of war, the cries of the dying, and the shouts of the enemy, a prayer for the President, and as he died he remarked to his comrades that he had shown he was no coward and not afraid to die.

He was interred, in the presence of his regiment, in a little grove about two miles to the rear of the rebel fort, in the centre of a group of holly and vines; a few cherry trees, in full bloom, are scattered around the edge. In digging his grave a skull and bones were found, and metal buttons, showing that the identical spot had been used in the Revolutionary war for our fathers who fell in the same cause. The Chaplain narrated the circumstances to the boys, who stood around with uncovered heads. He prayed for the President, and paid the most growing tribute to his noble heart that we ever heard. The tears started in their eyes as the clods of earth were thrown upon him in his narrow grave, where he lay shrouded in his coat and blanket.

Since the commencement of the present year the rebels have lost an aggregate of nearly six hundred large-sized guns an artillery pieces, at the following places:

Mill Spring,	10	Shipping Point,	6
Fort Henry,	17	Evansport,	7
Roanoke Island,	42	Newbern,	10
Elizabeth City,	5	Fort Marion	8
Bowling Green,	49	Winchester,	2
Fort Donelson,	65	Island No. 10,	83
Bird's Point, No.,	6	By Gen. Pope,	124
Columbus,	15	Fort Pulaski,	47
Fort Clinch,	14	On Vessels,	10
Pea Ridge,	13	Miscellaneous,	15
New Madrid,	37		
Total,			563

The Markets.

Wheat is firm. It is quoted from 78 to 80.

Corn 31 to 32.

Beans 80cts, good $1,50, prime $1,80.

Potatoes, choice pinkeyes, sacks included, 35.

Salt, Kanawa $2,60 to $2,75 per barrel.

Groceries: Sugar, 8 to 10 cts; molasses, 35 to 30 cts; Coffee, 20 to 22 cts.

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind.—They are as it were a species of potato rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupt all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which spring, Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it really does accomplish the end desired. We AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with *Scrofula* or scrofulous complaints.—*Register, Albany, N. Y.*

MOVE ON.—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' valuable medicines. They never cease doing good but press forward, relieving the sick and crippled from pain and disease. The wonderful cures that are performed by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really marvelous.—Coughs, colds, hoarseness, measles, even Consumption begins to tremble when it comes in contact with it, and soon the deathly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Mameluke Liniment is familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. It is well for every family to be provided; they cannot tell what hour they may require its use. These medicines stand high, and are used by many respectable physician of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BLACK LOCUST SEED,
LARGE RED ONION SEED,
By the Ounce, or Pound.
ORONOCO TOBACCO SEED,
For sale at the Advertiser Off.

GEORGIA SUGAR CANE.
I have for sale a few pounds of the White Sugar Cane Seed.
One pound of it will be given to each new Subscriber, or old one who is out in arrears, and has received five papers of Flower or Garden Seed.
R. W. FURNAS, Brownville.

C. F. STEWART,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Office in J. J. Thurman's Drug Store, Water Block, Main street.

JEFF DAVIS HUNG!
As well as the Jury of Twelve
But finely decided I had "lentle" the best quality
LIGHTNING RODS
now in use, which I will sell cheap.
Will take cash if compeled to.
n43-tf H. H. MANN.

Corinth Evacuated!
All persons knowing themselves indebted to Dr. A. Holladay, by note or book account, will do well to call on me and settle the same before the 15th day of May next, as I will after that date collect all claims by process of Law. A. SCHOENHEIT,
Brownville, N. T., May 1st, 1862.

AUCTION!
To be sold at auction, on Saturday, May 10, 1862, milch cows and their calves, two heifers 18 months old, one bull 2 years old, four sheep and two hogs, to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.
JAMES ENTWISTLE.
May 1st, 1862.

SWEET POTATO SPROUTS
THE YELLOW NANSEMOND

Is the only Variety of
SWEET POTATO,
That has given entire satisfaction in the North.
At the proper season I will give Sweet Potato Sprouts of the Nansemond variety, by the 100, 1,000 or 10,000.
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.
Send in your orders early. First come, first served.
R. W. FURNAS,
Brownville, Nebraska.

Flower Seeds.
Choice varieties, and of very superior quality, papers of which will be sent (post-paid) by mail, on receipt of address, for one dollar.
H. A. TERRY, Crescent City, Iowa.
March 13th, 1862.

Estray Notice—Taken Up.
Taken up by the subscriber, residing on Nemaha River, of Nemaha City, on or about the first of June, 1861, a small iron-gray horse-pony, about seven years old, branded "P" on the left shoulder; appraised by Jas. Hoover and W. W. Keeling, on the 25th day of April, 1862, at $35—services of the horse to pay for keeping.
If the horse is not called for and property proved, on or before the fifth day of June, 1862, he will be disposed of sold to the highest bidder for cash, at my residence.
WM. P. FITZWATER.
April 3, 1862. n39-10w $5 pr too

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
At Prices
TO SUIT
THE TIMES
JOHN A. PONN
Is now receiving and opening out his Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Iron and Nails,
Flour and Bacon,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Furniture,
Sash and Doors,
Window Glass,
etc., etc., etc.
Which I will sell cheap for
Cash or Produce.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Brownville, April 24, 1862.

STAR CRACKER MANUFACTORY
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
HENRY M'DIVITT,
Invites the attention of Merchants, Grocers, Hotel Keepers, Ranchmen, and Travelers to the Excellence of his extensive
Cracker Manufactory
He is prepared to furnish
SODA, BOSTON, BUTTER SUGARD AND PIC NIC CRACKERS AND PILOT BREAD,
At Wholesale or Retail, and at prices as low as can be had anywhere. HENRY M'DIVITT.
April 17, 1862—n41-3m

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTORS.
To Jacob Gearing, William A. Cambell, George Johnston, Elmer Graves, James W. Deputy, Jas. McAvoy, Alfred Ovenden, George W. Smith, John Eastaw and Madison Buck, you are hereby notified to appear at the Land Office in Brownville, N. T., within thirty days from the date of this notice, to make additional proof in support to your Pre-Emption Claims, in accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.
RICHARD F. BARRET, Register.
April 17, 1862.